New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

Lilies are among our exports to Europe.

Sal soda is supposed to be a washerwoman.

Bakers generally mix things in their hour of knead.

Michigan University has nine Chinese students.

Twenty-four farmers' granges have been organized in Texas.

They have hemlock trees in Wisconsin twenty-four feet in circumference.

Georgia proposes a tax of $5 upon each pistol carried by the chivalrous.

A chess match for $10,000 a side is to be played by two citizens of Nevada.

Madame Felix, mother of the great tragedienne Rachel, died lately at Paris.

Twenty recruits for the navy leave for New York this morning, on the Emily B. Souder.

Wagner, the composer of the "Music of the Future," walks the streets in the costume of the past.

A Bridgeport machinist has invented an apparatus for recording music by means of a magnetic telegraph.

Wilkie Collins objects to being introduced as "the greatest living." He says there are too many of them.

Speaking of a prisoner at the bar with a remarkably smooth face, the sheriff explained that he had just been ironed.

A blind woman in a Detroit police court was able to give the denominations of two currency notes by simply feeling them.

Governor Kellogg and wife, and J. S. Clark, of New Orleans, were at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis, on Wednesday.

General Sam Houston always had on his mantel in his parlor a written notice that "General Houston retires at nine o'clock every evening."

Emerson is certain of immortality. Now over seventy, he has not received directly from the labors of a lifetime a sum exceeding $25,0000 or $30,000.

It is reported as a remarkable fact that two ex-Generals, who were opposed to each other during the war, drank champagne together at Chicago recently.

The dramatic company for the St. Charles Theatre continues to arrive. We are told there will be no disappointment about the performance this evening.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has rendered a decision declaring the Indiana liquor law constitutional. More stringent liquor laws have been enforced within the last year than ever before.

"Fat's this I hear ye're gaun to dee, Jeanie?" said an Aberdeen lass to another young woman. "Weel, Maggie, lass, I'm nae gaun to marry that farm ower by there, and live wi' the bit mannie ou's."

It is worth notice that a meek prospectus of a prospected newspaper, published by *Punch* nearly twenty years ago, promised a weekly balloon ascension from the door of the office, as one of the attractions of the new journal.

A gentle Quaker had two horses, a very good and a very poor one. When seen riding the latter, it turned out that his better half had taken the good one. "What!" said a sneering bachelor, "how comes it that you let your wife ride the better horse?" The only reply was: "Friend, when thee be married thee'll know."

Some idea of the California wine and grape trade may be formed from the fact that this year there will be produced three hundred and twenty-five thousand gallons of wine, 2,000,000 pounds of grapes for table use, and 250,000 pounds of raisins, besides the brandy, of which we have no statistics. Forty thousand acres are in vineyards, and the area is constantly increasing.

A young lawyer lately concluded an argument in a case of damages for injury done by the defendant's pigs, with the following burst: "If, gentlemen of the jury, the defendant's pigs are permitted to roam at large over the fair fields of my client with impunity, then—yes, then, indeed, have our institutions been made in vain." The opposite counsel said, "you can score one for that."

There will, it is estimated, be produced in California this year over 4,000,000 gallons of wine, of the value of $3,000,000; 2,000,000 pounds of grapes for table use, with 250,000 pounds of raisins. The acreage is estimated at less than 40,000 acres, and it further estimated that 2,000,000 acres are especially adapted to the cultivation of the vine.

A conflict between religious faith and the sense of political duty to State enactments is likely to arise in Mexico. The new reform laws just decreed by the Mexican Congress as a part of the constitution operate to overthrow completely the political authority of the church and to suppress all religious orders. The Jesuits have been banished the country, and *en revanche* the priests of all the parishes have excommunicated all those who recognize the obnoxious laws passed by Congress.

A new law has been drawn up in Russia to legalize the family relations of those who do not accept the established forms of faith. Hitherto no marriage not celebrated in the orthodox church has been valid; the law has not recognized the religious practices of the sects, so that marriages have no legal validity, and children have no right to inherit the property of their parents or relations. Under the new law, though the sects are ignored, their marriages are to be legalized by registration at the police offices.

An extraordinarily adhesive paste, useful for leather, cloth or paper, may be made, according to Sieburger, as follows: Four parts of glue are well softened in fifteen parts of cold water, then moderately heated till the solution is accomplished, when sixty-five parts more of boiling water are stirred in. In another vessel thirty parts of starch paste are mixed with twenty parts of cold water to a uniform fluid. Into this the boiling solution of glue is poured, stirring continually, the heat being kept up. After cooling ten drops of carbolic acid are added, and the paste is preserved in close bottles to prevent evaporation.

A CONVENTION OF DEADHEADS.

The surfeit of conventions in 1872, composed of piebald politicians full of life, has produced no better result than a call for a convention of deadheads to be held in New Orleans in November, next. Thus the chief city of the sunny South—that might be made "the great cotton port of the world, and the exporting point of the whole valley of the Mississippi"—is to be made the theatre of new political contentions at the very beginning of the business season of 1873-74. This might justly be supposed by many to be very unfortunate for the commercial and industrial interests of not only New Orleans, but the State at large. But fortunately the lessons of the past, touching last year's election, are not without effect to those who once put their trust in the Fusion party. The public are abundantly admonished of this by the squirmings of the special organ of the Fusion candidates—all, or pretty much all that is now left of that once noisy and pretentious party. The special organ has tried all the ways that might be supposed to lead to the final success of its scheme to overthrow the will of the majority in Louisiana. In the first place it follows the advice of Hamlet to his queenly mother, and assumes a virtue though it have it not. It then becomes belligerent, and for a time successfully flourishes its lash over all who do not freely accede to all the demands that are made by the men who pull the wires and set themselves up as leaders—men who are not only ready to sacrifice themselves upon the shrine of public office, but are most anxious to relieve the people of the difficult and arduous task of choosing their rulers. For a time the efforts of the special organ in this respect were very successful in a financial way. They enabled the party leaders to raise by levy the necessary funds to meet the expenses of political conventions, campaigns, etc., with alacrity and without delay or trouble. Thousands of dollars have been collected and expended in this way, while many who thus contributed have failed to pay their just debts, in the way of taxes for the support of government. But as all things in this sublunary world are destined to have an end, it was but natural that the belligerent tack of the special organ should, in the course of time, be "played out" among those who had been cruelly "played" upon. That time came, and the organ for a while breathed a most melancholy tone. It then became grave, and now, alas, it is witty—yes, humorous; smart. But smart enough it is believed to further hoodwink and deceive those who have already been "victimized" by the Fusion fight for office. The organ has already disclosed enough to satisfy the public that the Fusion leaders find it a far more difficult task to raise money to pay the expenses of the deadhead convention than they anticipated. Their former supporters among the merchants, and business men of the city and country, are evidently becoming tired of furnishing money to pay the way of a lot of political dead beats; and, for this reason, the special organ very ungratefully, we think, terms them "croakers and grunters," and attempts by the free use of its excoriating wit to drive them into measures. It is very evident that the collectors of the "McEnery government" have been around, endeavoring to raise the necessary funds to complete the last act in the Fusion drama, and with what success we leave our readers to judge from the following extract, taken from the *Picayune* of yesterday:

CROAKERS AND GRUNTERS.

About this time, among the other addictions of New Orleans, about five out of a dozen people that you meet on the streets, or converse with in their offices, belong to the above class. Physical grunting and groaning during the recent "dengue" or "dangee" or "dang you" epidemic was quite permissible; when one had the "toothache in his bones"—as we heard the pain described—and was in a state of nervousness sufficient to cry out at a pointed finger, any satisfaction from lamentation was enjoyable; but the class we specially allude to, are those infected with a dreary air or dismal forebodings, shaking their heads in a solemn style, and explaining, with funereal emphasis, that "things are in a bad way," "business gone to the dogs," and "you see, my dear sir, if something ain't done—well, you will see." Having uttered these dismalities, one of these lugubrious gentlemen proceeds to a lunch room, imbibes a "cocktail," feels a little more like "crowing," fondles a ham bone with a two-prong fork in search of tit-bits for his cracker, and then, with a parting dip at the onions and tomatoes in the salad bowl, walks forth to resume his "chant," perhaps not on so high a key, but none the less a proclaimer of evil days to come. Now while admitting hard times in this city, and fully conscious that we are "under the heel of troubles" not of our own begetting, let us ask, does it help any to keep up this kind of outcry? There are many thousands in this city who have to live here, work here, and who are fastened here by various ties that they can not break loose, and this being so, is it not common sense to make the best of what is left us, and try to improve our chances? New Orleans is not yet dead and buried, and there is at present no call for mourners at her funeral; but if we persistently keep crying out that we are in the "article of death," we shall surely frighten away that class who would come here and improve business, if they thought there was a chance. We want capital, home manufactures, individual enterprise and live men. Do these things ever grow up in a graveyard, or flourish in melancholy and discouragement? We think not; and moreover, there is no just ground for this persistent croaking over the state of affairs.

What more is needed to show that the attempt to rally at this time the former supporters of the Fusion candidates is a failure? When men are asked to give money to further support the pretensions of these candidates for office, they frankly tell the McEnery collectors that "things are in a bad way," etc., evidently considering the call for a convention in November next entirely out of place, and because these gentlemen can no longer see matters in the same light that the organ does, and prefer "refreshing the inner man" to giving their money for political purposes, they are classed as grunters and croakers. The strangest part of the extract, however, is that which makes the organ say there is "no ground for this persistent croaking over the state of affairs." The REPUBLICAN has often had occasion to correct the croakings and gloomy pictures of that paper in the past, and its assertion that there is no ground for these complaints, will certainly astonish many of its readers.

Upon the whole, we are rather inclined to think the *Picayune* shows signs of improvement. It seems anxious to lead all to believe "there is life in the old land yet," and winds up its article with a Christian resignation to whatever may turn up that is encouraging to all but the Fusion candidates and the convention of deadheads who have been called to assemble here in the present month of November.

AN EARNEST AND IMPRESSIVE PETITION.

The Fusion office seekers come "once more onto the breach," determined to succeed if there is any virtue in coaxing Congress to help them. They have had prepared by some special pleader a document, which the organ of the Septuagints labels "an earnest and impressive petition," to be sent on to Congress. This so-called petition is as dreary and monotonous reading as a bill in chancery, and, like it, needs pretty strong evidence to sustain its allegations.

The petitioners or clients in this new assault on the peace and happiness of Congress are described as "those gentlemen legally elected by the voters of this State." This is their theory. Doubtless some of them are as sure that they have a right to office as Count Chambord is of his divine right to the throne of France, and with probably less grounds for their claim. But they are gifted with a wonderful fluency of recital. Their recollection of historical facts, however, is deficient. They even forget the matters and things set forth in the famous report of the Senate committee, that "highest tribunal" upon which so much dependence was placed until it declared their ticket elected by fraud, according to their own returns, when there was a slight reduction in the estimation.

In answer to this general complaint filed in the *Picayune* the Republicans will have ready by the meeting of Congress some first class testimony. The Fusion candidates are to be summoned to tell Congress what they know about running a big election on a small capital of votes, and some of the members of the three or four "only legal returning" boards established from time to time by Governor Warmoth under the advice of the Fusionists will be called upon to give their experience under oath. At the last trial the Democrats were better informed on all the matters involved than the Republicans, and, therefore, had some little advantage. But time has brought us great knowledge, and we know the names and residences of the precise witnesses we want. They are to be summoned and questioned and cross-examined. Probably they may have occasion to change their opinions as to the result of the election by the time they leave the witness stand. At present there is little or no use to argue or discuss the question at all, as it is not one for popular decision. The people have done their part. They have voted, and it remains for the proper authorities to take care that their wishes are complied with. We believe this has already been done, and that the result as declared by the legal returning board, ratified by the Legislature, sustained by the courts and left undisturbed by Congress is the true and lawful verdict. The case is practically closed, and not likely to be reopened, partly because no error can be shown—chiefly because Congress has really no legal right to interfere in the contest. Fortunately for the cause of justice that august tribunal can be relied upon to decide not only the question of jurisdiction in the case, but the merits according to law and the traditions of the American people. The prospect of having this case taken up at all, however, is not brilliant. The petitioners are wanting in political importance, and besides do not bring their case within the purview of congressional duties. Hence their earnest and impressive appeal is valuable, more as an agency in obtaining liberal subscriptions to pay off the hands that have been hired to hold a "popular convention" in November, than to have any effect on Congress.

CONFESSING JUDGMENT.

A very pleasant little contest is now being waged through the columns of a contemporary for the honors due for what is popularly known as the "present deplorable condition of affairs." An innocent minded gentleman, who claims to be a "Carpet-Bagger," opened the controversy by modestly claiming for his genus the credit of having introduced practices which ethics condemn, and set examples which, being evil, grew with the rapidity proverbial with vice. A conscience stricken "Scallawag," however, could not sit still and see an accomplice shoulder all the blame, so he interposed with his version, and disclosed the fact that he had had something to do with it. There was nothing very strange in these voluntary confessions, since it is common for Republicans—and both "Scallawag" and "Carpet-Bagger" are well known to be such—to readily admit their errors and take prompt measures to correct them. But a new penitent appeared upon the scene; much to the astonishment of everybody. A contrite "First Citizen," who is nothing if not Democratic, arises to confess, and almost carries off the honors by freely admitting that he has been the receiver of nearly all the stolen goods that have ever been lost in this once opulent city. He is the monkey that has been all the time eating the chestnuts, while the carpet-bagger and scallawag cats have gained little better than burnt fingers. One of those political frauds which infest all great cities about election time, known as "people's candidates," comes unbidden to the confessional, and shows how he has put the finishing touches on the work which the other three culprits left unfinished. "People's Candidate," pricked on by conscience, informs his penitent confreres that he is about the biggest fraud in the business. That he has obtained office under the pretense of removing all our municipal woes, and neglected to redeem a single promise. The taxes have been increased instead of diminished, and the expenses kept up to a very high pressure "for the benefit of our oldest and best first citizens and others."

It is a hopeful sign when men begin to discover their own faults, to confess them and lay the blame on the right shoulders, even if it be themselves. The REPUBLICAN has heretofore held the mirror up to all these penitents and probably incurred their ill-will by knowing too much and being too free to tell what it knew. We long ago made the discovery that there is but little difference between the different classes of humanity, but that some enjoyed superior facilities over other for hiding their faults. In this respect "First Citizen" and his poor relative, "People's Candidate," have had an advantage over "Carpet-Bagger" and his Southern cousin, "Scallawag." The former has been blessed with a subservient press, that is ready at any time to hide a fault or magnify a virtue, though there has been more hiding than magnifying, for obvious reasons, while the other two sinners, having no such advantages, have generally been left to catch it from friends as well as foes. The result is that the political party to which "Carpet-Bagger" and "Scallawag" belong is in too strong a position to be defeated, and the only hope the others have for political salvation lies in a public profession of change of heart. Their confession is at once an admission of failure and a hopeful sign that they will yet become good citizens. If they wish to prove their sincerity, however, let them cease to set themselves up as better than their fellow men, but leave their reputation in the hands of their neighbors. Above all, when the messengers of the Septuagints come around with their little subscription books for money to run the Democratic State Convention and maintain an army of political drones in idleness and luxury this winter, we hope our penitents will tell the polite little tax collectors to call again, say "six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace," etc. This will be both wise and economical, and will besides prove that a man who is brave enough to tell the truth is not without courage to act upon his convictions. A little of such firmness would soon emancipate "our old and respectable citizens" from a very serious expensive and galling thraldom.

A NOVEL WAY TO DESTROY A PARTY.

The keen and penetrating *Picayune* has discovered the motive that impelled the authorities to send the steamer Ozark with a squad of State militia up the Red river. The *Picayune* understands that the Radical leaders are very much afraid of the effects of the coming State convention of the friends of Colonel McEnery, and so, in order to break it up—

The steamer Ozark has been dispatched to the Red river parishes to drag from their homes the influential citizens of that section, and several gentlemen, who are known to favor the McEnery government, are on their way to the city in the custody of that dead individual, DeKlyne, deputy marshal of the port and colonel of State militia. It is hoped by our enemies that this course will deter the supporters of McEnery in other parts of the State from actively engaging in his behalf during the coming month.

Now it is well known to everybody, except, perhaps, the writer of this paragraph, that Colonel DeKlyne has gone up to Grant parish to arrest certain parties there and thereabouts, against whom indictments have been found by the grand jury for murdering in cold blood nearly a hundred colored men in Coltax on the thirteenth of April last. If these are the influential friends of Colonel McEnery we regret exceedingly the low *morale* of the party; and if their arrest will have a tendency to keep people away from the convention, then the numerical strength of the Fusion party must have been frightfully overestimated heretofore. If the little steamer Ozark is capable of carrying away all the influential friends of Colonel McEnery in the Red river valley, then he had better withdraw his pretensions and take down his gubernatorial sign.

TEXAS POLITICS

The sudden advent upon us yesterday of General W. T. Clark, ex-congressman from Texas, and now postmaster of Galveston, reminds us that an important election in that State is underlined for the second of December. By some hocus pocus, the programme has been prepared for a grand scene of confusion in the Lone Star State, so that if matters go on as now until after the election they will have two Legislatures—at least two Senates. We learn that a bill was passed last winter ordering new elections for a portion of the Senate, when according to the constitution and laws in force, the positions were already filled for six years. Most of the ousted Senators are Republicans, and the Governor who approved the bill passes for such, but we do not hear what were his reasons.

Governor Davis is a candidate for re-election, with every prospect of defeat. He is unfortunate in having divided the party, so that it would be absurd in him to expect to poll a full party vote. His opponent, Cope is, moreover, a very popular man, which it would require the last vote the Republicans can poll to beat. There is one good trait about the Texas Republicans, however—they are always sanguine of victory until their defeat has been proclaimed. General Clark, for instance, declares that he is an uncompromising and square-out Republican, of the never-give-up sort, which we had every reason to believe, and that he is a zealous supporter of Governor Davis, which we are glad to hear, for we are aware they have had their little disagreements, and have not learned that they are reconciled. But fealty to party is a stronger passion with worthy men than private animosity, and it is to be hoped enough may be found in Texas to save the State.

General Clark and family will leave for Galveston this morning, by the Morgan railroad.

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WRIT OF ELECTION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, October 31, 1873.

WHEREAS, There is a vacancy in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of this State, from the parish of DeSoto;

Now, therefore, I, C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation, designating MONDAY, the twenty-fourth day of November A. D. 1873, as the day for the election of a representative to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Louisiana from the parish of DeSoto, in place of Hon. John Wiggen, deceased. The supervisor of registration of the parish of DeSoto will take due notice hereof, and make the necessary proclamation therefor.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

C. C. ANTOINE.

Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana.

P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State. no1 1d

WRIT OF ELECTION.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, October 27, 1873.

WHEREAS by the constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Louisiana it is made the duty of the executive authority, whenever any vacancy shall happen in the representation to Congress from the said state, to issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy.

Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the representation to Congress from the fourth congressional district of the State of Louisiana, by the death of Samuel Peters, member elect to the Forty-third Congress from the said district.

Now, therefore, I, C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this, my proclamation, designating MONDAY, the twenty-fourth day of November, 1873, as the day for the election of a Representative to the Congress of the United States from the fourth congressional district of the State of Louisiana, and I hereby direct all supervisors of registration and other officers of the parishes of West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, Avoyelles, Rapides, Sabine, Natchitoches, De Soto, Caddo, Bossier, Winn, Grant, Red River and Vernon, forming said congressional district, to take all necessary steps for the holding of said election in accordance with the laws of this State and of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, hereunto attached, this twenty-seventh day of October, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

C. C. ANTOINE.

Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of Louisiana.

By the Acting Governor:

P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State. oc31 2p

MISCELLANEOUS.

PETITIONS AND SCHEDULES

Prepared strictly according to the bankrupt law, general orders of the United States Supreme Court and rules of the United States District Court, by JOHN S. CARTER,

At the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, Custom-house building, New Orleans. Blanks always on hand. no1

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oc19 1m No. 252 Rivas street, New Orleans.

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Nos. 1 and 3 Canal street, next door to Hansen's shoe store. oct 25

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Charles Colin—No. 36,712.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, E. T. Parker has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Charles Colin, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

FRANK PACE, JR. Clerk. no1 4t

Succession of Joseph Emile Darsac—No. 36,705.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, Stadia Sophie Darsac has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Joseph Emile Darsac, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

FRANK PACE, JR. Clerk. oc31 no3t

Succession of Ludivine Cesarine Baumont, wife of Jean Louis Bochet—No. 36,269.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans.—Whereas, Theophine M. Fyde has petitioned the court for letters of administration to the estate of the late Ludivine Cesarine Baumont, wife of Jean L. Bochet, deceased intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

FRANK PACE, JR. Clerk. oct31 no3t

Succession of Xavier Ballender—No. 36,711.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans.—Whereas, J. C. Jenerin has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Xavier Ballender, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

FRANK PACE, JR. Clerk. oct31 no3t

Succession of Jean Emile Faurce, Sr.—No. 36,845.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

FRANK PACE, JR. Clerk. oc29 no3t

Succession of Alexander Norton—No. 36,137.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Henry Bidwell, testamentary executor, in this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

FRANK PACE, JR. Clerk. oc25 30 no3t

Succession of H. F. Given—No. 36,681.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, Mrs. Annie E. Gregory, widow of the late H. F. Given, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late H. F. Given, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

FRANK PACE, JR. Clerk. oc28 30 no3t

Succession of James Price—No. 36,691

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, Mrs. Hannah Price has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of her late husband, James Price, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

FRANK PACE, JR. Clerk. oc28 30 no3t

Succession of William T. Hepp—No. 36,162.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the provisional account and tableau presented by the testamentary executors of the deceased should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

FRANK PACE, JR. Clerk. oc23 no3t

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NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

We, the undersigned members of the committee appointed by the Board to examine the assets of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, and to value the same for the purpose of reducing its capital, do hereby solemnly affirm that we have carefully and conscientiously examined said assets, each item separately, as detailed in the statement now opened for examination of stockholders in the Association's office, and that we have valued them, to the best of our knowledge and judgment, at their respective actual value, and that we have arrived at the following result, to wit:

	Value on Books	Reduction
Cash on hand and in bank	$134,227 30	
Cash in hand of agents	3,[illegible] 26	
Notes and bills receivable	97,[illegible] 31	$[illegible]
Stocks and bonds	12,[illegible] 10	21,075 00
Real estate	[illegible]	12,[illegible] 54
Balance due by insurance companies on lose ship John Parker	[illegible]	
Premiums in course of collection	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Premiums collectable in following quarters	[illegible]	
Total assets	$1,[illegible]	
Total reduction		$137,[illegible] 53

LIABILITIES

Due in Europe	$[illegible]
Notes and bills payable	1,[illegible] 40
Unpaid interest dividends	9,[illegible] 00
Unpaid profits on uncollected premiums of previous quarters	7,[illegible] 30
Ship John Parker, received on account of salvage	$2,[illegible] 55
St. W. Jones	4,[illegible] 65
S. R. Perry	[illegible] 22
Unadjusted losses	40,000 00
Unexpired risks	270,911 40
Total	$321,[illegible] 25
Total of assets on books $1,[illegible]	
Less reduction above [illegible]	$1,020,603 83
Deduct liabilities	321,210 85
Net surplus of assets	$700,453 98

The actual net value of assets being as above stated, $700,453 98, we earnestly recommend that the Board take the proper steps to have the capital of the company reduced in accordance, at $78 per share, to wit:

Actual capital, 9052 shares at $100	$905,200 00
Proposed reduction of $22 per share	199,144 00
Reduced capital, 9052 shares, at $78	$706,056 00

Reserving the original assets thus reduced as the exclusive property of the stockholders.

We furthermore certify that the foregoing lists of assets and liabilities agree with the books of the Association.

LYON HASS, JR.
JOHN ROCCHI,
LEON CHERKOUZA.

A true copy.

G. LAMAUX, Secretary.

New Orleans, October 16, 1873. oc21 1m

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Office No. 104 Canal Street.

SEVENTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

THIRD QUARTER, 1873.

In conformity with their charter the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association publish the following statement of their affairs for the third quarter of 1873, ending September 30, 1873:

Fire premiums	$[illegible] 26 74	
Marine premiums	14,265 40	
River premiums	47,664 78	$[illegible] 50
Less unearned premiums	$92,5[illegible] 30	
Less return premiums	[illegible] 97	290,[illegible] 97
Net earned premiums		$[illegible] 83
Add interest		8,533 73
Add rent		1,200 00
Total		$[illegible] 56
Fire losses	$[illegible]	
Marine losses	[illegible]	
River losses	10,[illegible]	
Of which $[illegible] are unadjusted		
Reinsurances	$[illegible] 16	
Office expenses	[illegible]	
Taxes	[illegible]	
Contingent expenses	[illegible]	
Rebates	[illegible]	
Profit and loss	126,318 10	$274,985 65
Excess of assets		$[illegible] 43

ASSETS.

Cash in New Orleans National Banking Association (for which $41,112 93 has been withdrawn before the suspension)	$100,[illegible] 50
Cash in hands of our agents in the United States	
Notes and bills receivable	8,599 85
Stocks and bonds	252,361 08
Real estate	123,117 16
Due by city companies, proportion of losses	199,991 32
Premiums in course of collection	19,790 00
Premiums collectable in following quarters	226,133 95
Total assets	$1,061,540 36

The above statement is a correct transcript from the books of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association.

C. CAVAROC, President.
G. LANAUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this tenth day of October, 1873. G. LaGARDEUR, JR., Notary Public.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the ninth instant, it was

Resolved, In conformity with Article VII of the charter, to collect immediately the full amount of earned premiums due by stockholders for the third quarter of 1873.

And at the same meeting the following resolution was furthermore adopted:

WHEREAS, The existing financial crisis has depreciated securities of all kinds, be it

Resolved, That a general meeting of the stockholders of this association be and is hereby convened, to be held at its office No. 102 Canal street, on MONDAY, the tenth of November next, 1873, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., to vote upon the expediency of reducing its capital.

G. LANAUX, Secretary. C. CAVAROC, President. oc11 1m

INSURANCE.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1873		$403,713 84
Viz: Fire premiums	$185,721 50	
Marine premiums	182,569 58	
River premiums	29,491 47	403,712 6
Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums		95,202 13
Net premiums		$308,511 43
Fire losses	$74,322 99	
Marine losses	152,136 19	
River losses	10,185 77	
Total	$237,144 85	
Taxes, etc	10,203 30	
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account	27,592 10	275,040 87
Profits		$33,470 56

The company has the following assets, estimated at the lowest market value:

City and other bonds	$53,500 00
Bank and other stocks	16,047 0
Stock and scrip of insurance companies	65,838
Real estate	60,800
Bills receivable on mortgages	49,644
Bills receivable	34,561 77
Premiums in course of collection	61,347 37
Cash on hand and in Europe	105,324 44
Total	$447,053 19

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-fifth day of March, 1873.

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, Notary Public, No. 140 Gravier street.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay SIX PER CENT interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip on and after MONDAY, May 12, 1873, said scrip to be then converted into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Elected February 17, 1873.

Charles Briggs,	Thomas H. Rugg,
Ant. Carriere,	Chn. Honold,
George A. Fosdick,	D. Jamison,
B. Brugier,	R. S. Howard,
P. Anderson,	Felix Larue,
A. Prerichs,	Aug. Bohn
George W. Dunbar,	Edward Toby,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Wash. Morton,
Henry J. Vose,	William Knox,
E. Marqueze,	W. S. Bailey,
Charles Weisbaar,	J. E. Livaudais,
A. Lecourt,	Atwood Violett,
Frank Williams,	A. K. Miller,
Charles Lafitte,	Edward Morphy,
Rudolph Sieg,	J. A. Lum,
W. C. Black,	Silas Weeks,

George W. Hynson. mh27

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Office No. 104 Canal Street.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter the company publish the following STATEMENT.

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1873, including unearned premiums of the previous year:	
On fire risks	$731,395 30
On marine risks	92,630 16
On river risks	182,563 44
Total premiums	$1,007,088 92
Less unearned premiums	202,675 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873	$804,413 92
Losses paid—	
On fire risks $[illegible]	
On marine risks [illegible]	
On river risks [illegible]	
Taxes [illegible]	
Reinsurances and return premiums [illegible]	
Total $[illegible]	
Deduct interest, less expenses [illegible]	$611,491 33
Profit	$192,922 59

The company has the following assets:

Real estate	$128,371 15
City bonds	307,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	21,188 00
Notes secured by mortgage	404,292 20
Notes secured by pledge	153,408 92
Bills receivable	46,673 79
Premium in course of collection	101,968 36
State bonds	1,500 00
Insurance stocks	1,800 00
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	29,800 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton